



## Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Texas

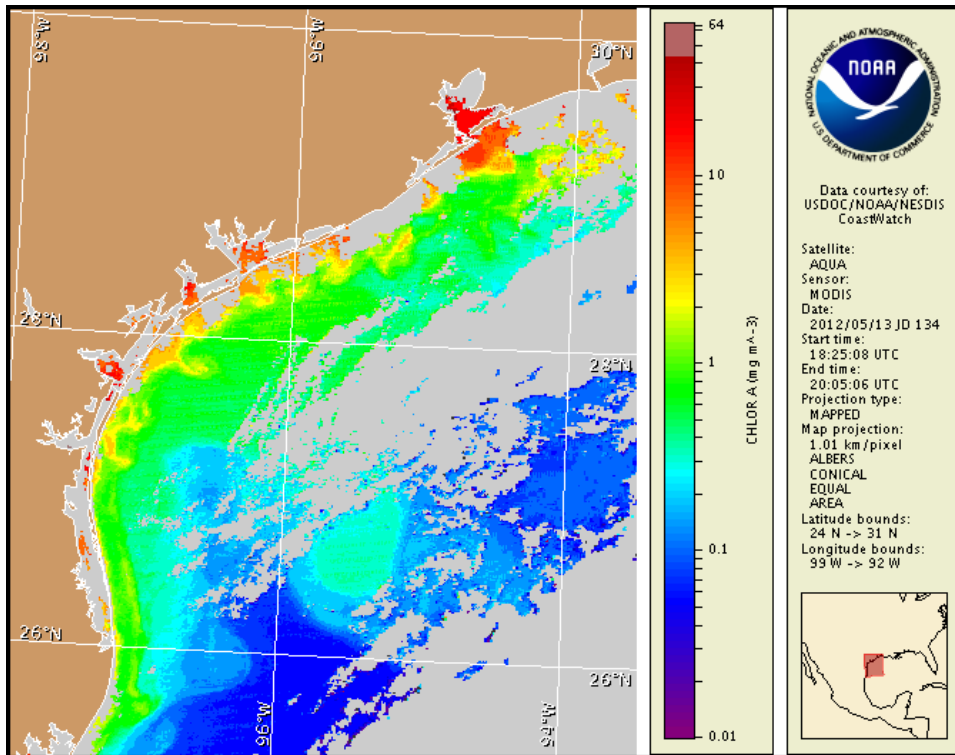
Monday, 14 May 2012

NOAA Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Monday, May 7, 2012



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible HAB areas shown by red polygon(s). Cell concentration sampling data from May 4 to 9 shown as red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue (very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). For a list of cell count data providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HAB-OFS bulletin guide:

[http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/habfs\\_bulletin\\_guide.pdf](http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/habfs_bulletin_guide.pdf)

Detailed sample information can be obtained through the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department at:

<http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/landwater/water/enviroconcerns/hab/redtide/status.phtml>

To see previous bulletins and forecasts for other Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin regions, visit the NOAA Harmful Algal Bloom Operational Forecast System bulletin archive:

<http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/bulletins.html>

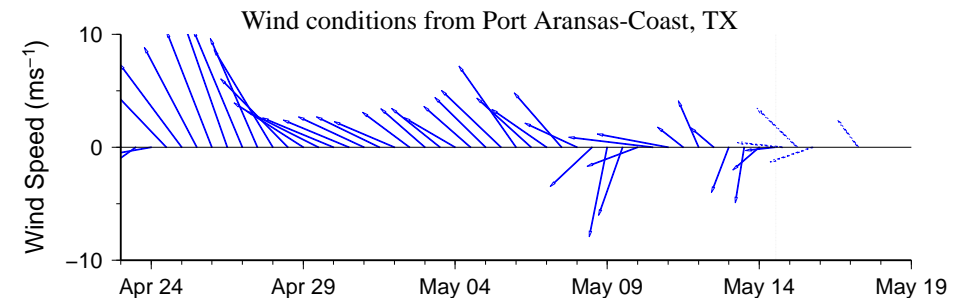
## Conditions Report

There is currently no indication of a harmful algal bloom of *Karenia brevis* (Texas red tide) at the coast in Texas. No impacts are expected alongshore Texas today through Sunday, May 20. There is currently a bloom of the algae *Aureocumbra lagunensis* in the upper Laguna Madre region. This algae does not produce respiratory impacts associated with the Texas red tide caused by *Karenia brevis*, but it may cause discolored water.

## Analysis

There is currently no indication of a harmful algal bloom of *Karenia brevis* at the coast in Texas. Recent MODIS imagery (5/13, shown left) is partially obscured by clouds along- and offshore the Texas coastline from Sabine Pass to the Aransas Pass region. Patches of elevated chlorophyll (2 to <10  $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) are visible stretching alongshore from the Galveston region to the Padre Island region. Elevated chlorophyll is not indicative of the presence of *K. brevis* and is most likely due to the resuspension of benthic chlorophyll and sediments along the coast. Forecast models based on predicted near-surface currents indicate a potential maximum transport of 20 km south from the Port Aransas region from May 13-17.

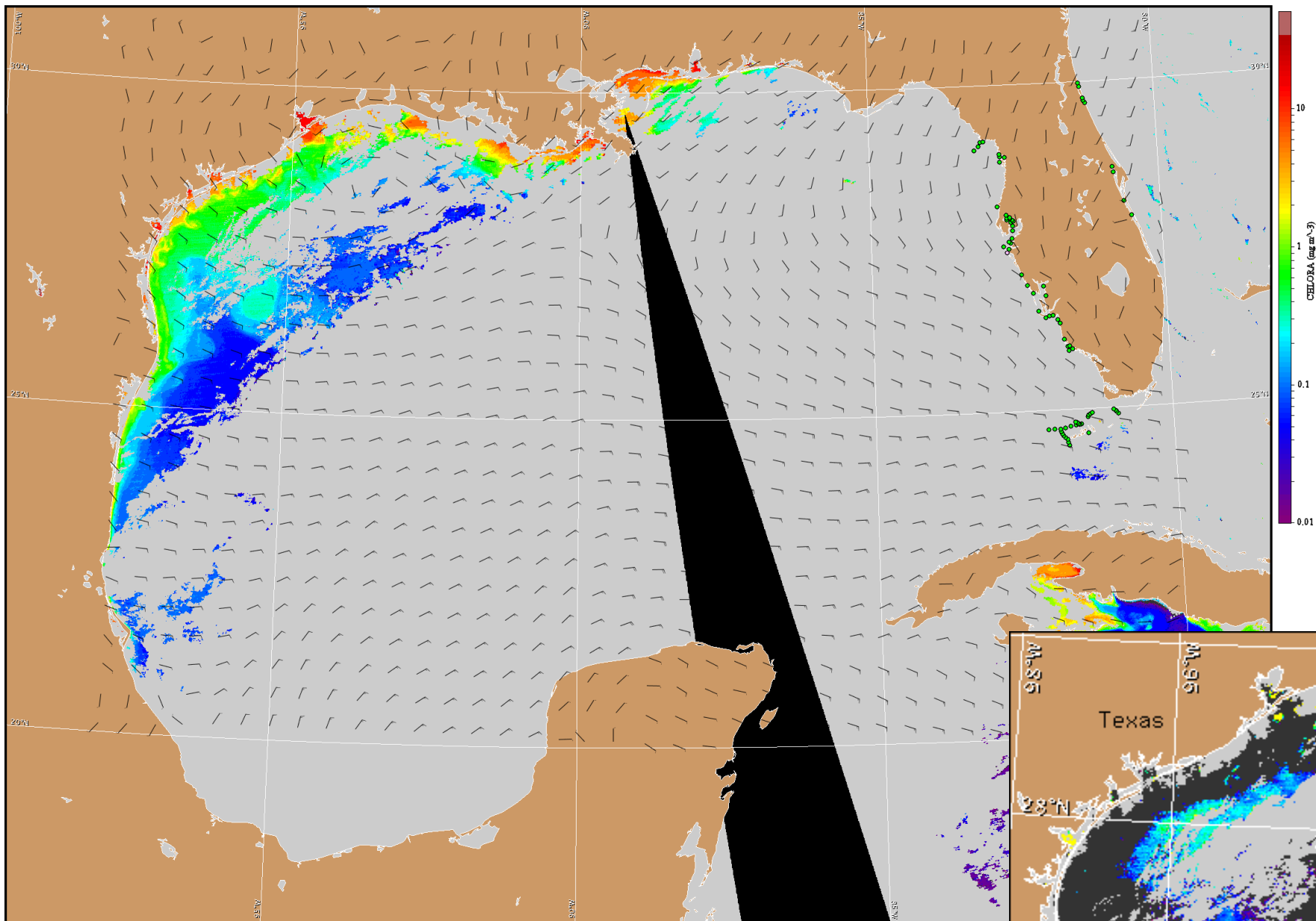
Kavanaugh, Derner



Wind speed and direction are averaged over 12 hours from buoy measurements. Length of line indicates speed; angle indicates direction. Red indicates that the wind direction favors upwelling near the coast. Values to the left of the dotted vertical line are measured values; values to the right are forecasts. Wind observation and forecast data provided by NOAA's National Weather Service (NWS).

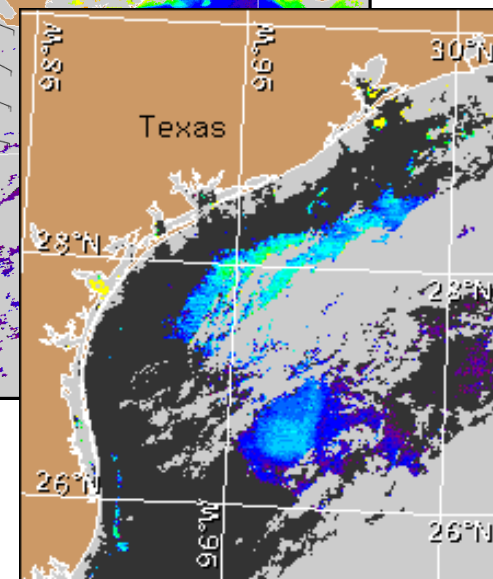
## Wind Analysis

**Port Aransas:** North winds (5-10 kn, 3-5 m/s) today becoming east to northeast winds (5-10 kn) this afternoon. North winds (5-10 kn) Wednesday. Southeast to east winds (5-15 kn, 3-8 m/s) Wednesday night through Friday night.



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for May 15, 2012 06Z with cell concentration sampling data from May 4 to 9 shown as red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue(very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). For a list of cell count data providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HAB-OFS bulletin guide:

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Verified and suspected HAB areas shown in red. Other areas of high chlorophyll concentration shown in yellow (see p. 1 analysis for interpretation).